

State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted of hexamethylenetetramine and extracts of plant drugs, including small quantities of resins and volatile oils mixed with magnesium carbonate, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate, and colored blue on the surface.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects appearing in the labeling, "Kidney and Bladder Pill A Treatment Indicated In Simple Inflammatory Conditions Of The Kidneys And Bladder, Bladder Irritation, Non-Retention Of Urine, Scanty Or Scalding Urine," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 23, 1925, the American Druggists Syndicate of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

13016. Misbranding of flour. U. S. v. 95 Sacks of Flour. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 19022. I. S. No. 3707-v. S. No. E-4958.)

On September 27, 1924, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 95 sacks of flour, at Anderson, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Henderson Roller Mills Co., from Monroe, N. C., on or about September 4, 1924, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of South Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "24 Lbs. Mystic Flour."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement in the labeling "24 Lbs." was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 28, 1924, the Henderson Roller Mills, Monroe, N. C., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the sacks be refilled to the declared weight.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

13017. Adulteration and misbranding of orange smash concentrate. U. S. v. 30 Gallons of Orange Smash Concentrate. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 18892. I. S. No. 5713-v. S. No. C-4455.)

On August 7, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 30 gallons of orange smash concentrate, at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Orange Smash Co., from Birmingham, Ala., on or about July 8, 1924, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Orange Smash Concentrate * * * Orange Smash Company, Birmingham, Ala."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, an aqueous solution of sugar flavored with orange oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the designation "Orange Smash Concentrate" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser and for the further reason that it was an imitation of another article.

On October 1, 1924, the Orange Smash Co., Birmingham, Ala., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to the satisfaction of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

13018. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 381 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released to Fish Commission to be used for fish food. (F. & D. No. 18963. I. S. No. 20230-v. S. No. W-1580.)

On September 8, 1924, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 381 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hidden Inlet Canning Co., from Hood Bay, Alaska, August 18, 1924, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Steamboat Brand Alaska Pink Salmon Packed by Hidden Inlet Canning Co. Main Office: Seattle, Wash."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On November 14, 1924, the Hidden Inlet Canning Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, the product be released to the Oregon State Fish Commission to be used for fish food.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

13019. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 147 Pounds, et al., of Butter. Judgments of the Government. Product ordered released to claimant to be repacked and correctly labeled. (F. & D. Nos. 18408, 18424. I. S. Nos. 7314-v, 7324-v. S. Nos. C-4294, C-4303.)

On February 21 and 26, 1924, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 9 cases and 147 pounds of butter, at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by P. Graham, Inc., from New Orleans, La., in part February 6 and in part February 20, 1924, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The shipping cases containing the article were labeled in part: "P. Graham Inc., Mobile, Ala."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the following statements, appearing on the cartons containing the article, "One Pound Net Special Creamery Butter, The Creamery Company," were false and misleading and deceived the purchaser, in that the net weight of the butter contained in the said cartons was less than 1 pound. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the net contents thereof was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the carton.

On March 14, 1924, P. Graham, Inc., New Orleans, La., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgments were entered for the Government, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, that it be repacked and correctly marked with the net contents thereof, and that the claimant pay the costs of the proceedings.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*